THE REBELLION.

Reported Landing of the Expedition.

The Rebels Driven Out of their Batteries on the Rappahannock.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI

Rout of the Rebels Near Commerce.

THREE HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY SLAIN.

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Belmont.

The Town Evacuated by the Rebel Forces.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER POWHATAN.

Narrative of Her Cruise in Scarch of the Sumter

The Iroquois in Pursuit of the Privateer.

AFFAIRS AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1861. MO OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE GREAT NAVAL EXPE-

DITION.

The Navy Department has been all day expecting intelligence from the naval expedition, but none has been received. This is regarded as a favorable augury, as it is certain that if the rebels had even the slightest advantage. on their side it would have been made the occasion of great rejoicing, and would have been communicated by the flag of truce from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe yesterday. Their perfect silence on the subject is an evidence that the enterprise is successful.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE CABINET. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held to-night, to which General McClellan was called, for consultation upon military affairs. The decisions arrived at are not at pre-

sent to be divulged. AFFAIRS ALONG THE UNION LINES.

The army telegraph reports all quiet throughout the army of the Potomac.

There has been no news to-day from the Potomac Sotilla.

The government has no authentic information that the rebels are weakening their own forces on the Lower Po-REVIEW OF GENERAL PORTER'S DIVISION—GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.

The review of General Fitz John Porter's division came off at one o'clock to-day. At half-past twelve o'clock a drizzling rain commenced, which increased to the magni-tude of a storm before the arrival of Goneral McCiellan, who made his appearance promptly at the hour appoint ed, accompanied by his full staff, and by Generals McDowell, Barry, Van Vleit, Franklin, Smith, Blenker, Newton, Brocks, Kearney and Slocum, each attended by the officers of his own staff. The division was drawn up in four lines, extending two miles in length. When Gen. greeted with deafening cheers, repeated along the whol ines for, several minutes. The process of reviewing the troops in line, and of marching in review before the General, proceeded as usual, after which the cavalry and were deployed into line of battle by battalions, and afterwards into oblique hollow squares, the artillery being posted between the different regiments. The firing of blank cartridges by artillery and infantry was then commenced. For half an hour an incessant roar of cannon and musketry was kept up. The brigades were deployed gain into line of battle by battalions, after which they were wheeled into marching column, and the review was

During all the three or four hours of this review Gen an remained on his horse, his head uncovered, a sortion of the time unmindful of the drenching rain, of serving the proceedings with intense interest and satisfaction. He remarked that he had never seen in Europe troops whose good discipline and soldierly appearance excelled those before him. Much credit is due Porter and the brigadiers under him for the degree of officiency which this division has reached. Whenever Beved they will demonstrate their ability to cope with NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL WARRANT

Yesterday General Wadsworth, accompanied by two privates of the New York Twenty-third regiment, went Brush's house, three miles from Fall's Church, on the road leading to Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of finding forage. While at the house a squad of rebel cavalry was seen rapidly approaching. General Wads making his escape, but the two privates were taken

At a late hour to night despatches expected all day from General Rosecrans' had not yet been received. LOCATION OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUAR-

TERS.
The headquarters of the army of the Potomac are to be stablished at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Six teenth street, which will be the residence of General Mc-Clellan's staff. The General will go to housekeeping at a private residence now being prepared for the reception of

In compliance with the promise made by the President to General Scott, that his staff officers should be properly cared for, Colonel Cullom has been assigned to the staff Major General Halleck, with the rank of Brigadier Gene ral; Colonel Van Rensselaer has been appointed Inspect neral, in the place of Colonel Scott, lately retired; Co lonel Hamilton has been offered a position in the staff of General McCiellan, and Major Wright goes into the field with his regiment.

DEATHS IN THE CAMPS AND HOSPITALS. The following deaths of soldiers are reported:-Gustavus Hilbur, Company C, First Michigan regiment

John T. Tyler, Company C, Fiftieth New York. Wm. M. Smith, Company C, Fourth; John Jones, Company A, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment.

Adam Bean, Company E, First Pennsylvania artilery. NAVAL EXPLOIT ON THE RAFPAHANNOCK.

The Navy Department is informed of the capture of a rebel schooner in the Rappahannock river by the gunboat gunboat was fired upon from the rebel battery on shore,

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS AT THE NAVY VARD Interesting experiments are still progressing in the Among them to-day thirteen hundred and seventy-five batis in a Dahlgren shell; weighing one hundred and seventy three pounds, were fired out of an eleven inch Dahlgren gun, with the Bolman fuse, at a

fragments of shell spread over a radius of sixty feet,

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI GUARANTEED

TO FRANCE BY THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA— NAPOLEON'S ACTION ON THE SUBJECT. A letter received in this country by an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, from a distinguished American banker in London, dated October 17, 1861, contains the following statement, which is highly important, if true. Here

Notwithstanding your prohibition that I should not mention political matters, I should be wanting in real kindness to you if I did not commit to paper the on dit of this day. It is stated that when France sold Louisiana to the United States it was expressly stipulated that the Mississippi should at all times be open to the navigation of French versels. The Emperor has discovered this fact, and the result is that every hole and corner of our public libraries are being ransacked to find a copy of the treaty, and I recommend you to look for it at home. It may be in an earlier treaty, for Louisiana was seld more than once.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing the treaty has been found in the British Museum. Clauses seven and eight are the important ones.

found in the British Museum. Clauses seven and eight are the important ones.

It is barely possible that this treaty, if it really does exist, and has within it any force in international law, has produced the unusual desire that has been manifested by the government to open the Mississippi, as well as induced the now rebel leaders to assert, as they frequently did in Congress on the eve of the rebellion, that they never intended and never would interfere to prevent the navigation of that river. Should France attempt to open the ion of that river. Should France attempt to open the river under such treaty, that Power will not only have to break the federal blockade at the mouth of the Missi-sippl, but will also have to contend with the batteries established on its banks by the rebels to prevent navi-

The recent sudden departure for Europe of certain dis-Secretary Seward, may have something to do with this reported discovery by the Emperor Napoleon. Hearn that the letter from which I am permitted to copy has been forwarded to Secretary Seward.

THE THESE YEARS TREASURY BONDS—PAYMENT OF
THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Treasury Department has suspended the printing
of the three years' bonds to the date of the 19th of
August, and directed the plates to be altered to the 1st of

October, fifty millions having been printed.

The Department this week have been paying, with the greatest possible expedition, the accounts for the army and navy—these being considered the most urgent and important. Other accounts are all necessarily suspended until that branch of the business shall be completed,

when they will be acted upon in the order that they are audited and presented to the Secretary. THE TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.
The Twenty-fifth New-York regiment, lately commanded by Colonel Kerrigan, is now in good hands, and

PASSES TO THE SOUTH STOPPED. The government has decided to grant no more passes to confiscation of their property by the rebel usurpers of authority in the Southern States.

EFFECT OF FREMONT'S REMOVAL IN CALIFORNIA. A telegraphic despatch, received here from California. nances that the removal of General Fremont from the mand of the Department of the West is almost universally approved on the Pacific coast.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have for some time past been working double sets of laborers, night and day, to increase the transporting capacity of the Washington branch, until, by the addi-tion of double tracks and sidings, they believe that it has been made adequate for all the demands upon it, not only for the conveyance of passengers and government freight, but also to supply the great demand existing her for fuel. The master of transportation, W. Prescott Smith has by indefatigable exertions overcome all obstacles, and pronounces the road ready new to meet all require ments for the immense additional transportation the

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments have been made:— Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, Minister to Honduras.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

OUR DARNESTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

Improbability of Further Active Operations by Gen. Banks' Division-Large Rebel Force on the Opposite Shore-Discipline and Health of the Division Good-The Maryland

It is not at all probable that any further active opera-

tions in the field will occur in this vicinity before the close of the present campaigning season. At least it is dertaken by our army. The great barrier is the Potomac, which denies the assailing army a base of operations, if the enemy should oppose a landing on the opposite bank. To effect a landing in spite of opposition, and when the river is swollen as at present by the autumnal great loss of life. To throw a bridge across the river would be an operation of not less hazard than to cross by boats. The recent rains have swelled the Potomac se rapidly down the stream, and nothing but heavy masonry ould resist their momentum and the volume of the strea in the form of a bridge. The erection of a bridge of

in the form of a bridge. The erection of a bridge of masonry is a thing entirely out of the question, and from what I have stated upon this subject, and the experience of Eall's Bluff before General Banks, it is by no means to be expected that there can be much fighting on this section of the Potomae for some time, or until a change takes place in the position of the rebuls. There is good reason to know that the rebel force on the opposite bank is about as large as ours.

The discipline and health of this column are both good. The cold nights, however, are affecting the health of some of the regiments here. The Ninth New York has several men suffering from chills, fever and ague and similar complaints, as also have several other regiments. There is some prospect of the army going into winter quarters before many weeks. The question arises then as to the city that will afford shelter to our army. Some say Baltimore, some Washington, some Frederick, and others go so far as to favor Richmond. But then comes the question, Will the army abandon the line of the river, and leave it in undisputed possession of the enemy? The reply to this is, that if a Northern army cannot avail themselves of an advantage on secont of cold weather, much less can men from the Southern States. The chance is, after all the speculations about winter quarters, that the army will be likely to hold the lied all through the winter if it does not proceed to Richmond.

The Maryland election created intense excitement here,

to hold the field all through the winter if it does not pro-ceed to lichmond.

The Maryland election created intense excitement here, where every one you converse with professes to be at-tached to the Union. The street of the village was all alive with excitement last evening, and cheers were re-peatedly given for the "Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws," and also for "Baltimore re-deemed." There was great betting on the result of the election, every one betting that the state had gone for the Union, but by majorities of 5,000 by some and as much as 20,000 by others.

NEWS FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

General Benham Getting to the Rear of the Rebels.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 7.]

The steamer Leonora, of the government transport service on the Kanawha, left the steamboat landing, five miles below the mouth of Gauley river, at eight o'clock Tuesday morning, and arrived at this city last night. We are indebted to her clerk, G. L. Tyier, for a full and intelligible statement of affairs at Gauley. The stage of water in the Kanawha is good, and there are no further rebel demonstrations upon the steamers.

The robets were still holding their position on the west side of New and Kanawha river, having three bastories of two guns each, one opposite General Resecrates head quarters at Tompkins' farm, five miles above Gauley, one opposite the kanawha Falls, a mile and a half below Gauley—mouth of Gauley, and one opposite the latter, the closest and meat dangeress. By these batteries they command the road over whele our supply trains must pass from the falls to near General Resecrans's hadquarters—a distance of six miles—and the trains have been ordered to move only in the right. On Monday the robets were firing at every moving object on our sine of the river, but with very little effect. They succeeded in the morning in wounding two of our men, and several houses, with she's. On the aftermion of that day the fire slickened, as a they probably deserved the result of their diring did not justify the expenditure. Our guns were replying, and had stilenced the bottery opposite the mouth of Gauley. A battery of ten Parrott tencounders, and a large supply af ordnance atores, had sust been received by Geteral Resecuans, and they would be got min person on Toeday night, to respond to the rebel britter, bearing on the Kanawha Palls. Condones was felt that they would soon allence that concern.

General Benham, with his brigade, was two miles below

the steamboat landing, or seven miles from Gauley. On Menday the main body of his army was on the eastern side of the river, and his pickets were on the western side. Sunday night the Leonora was ordered to hold herself in readiness to receive the pickets if they were driven in by the chemy. She was also ordered to be ready to serve General Beaham, but was relieved by the steamer Siver Lake. The stay morning very few twops of Benham's brigade were seen at his camp on the right bank of the river, and the Silver Lake was in the river at that point. It was believed that Benham's troops had crossed the river in the night, and were alming to gain the rear of the robels. This was not definitely ascertained, however. The troops had been ordered to prepare four days rations, a circumstance indicating a purpose to attack the robels. The conjecture was current that a decisive battle would be lought on Wednesday (yesterday). The robels manifested no disposition to retire and are remarkably reckless or confident. Some were of the opinion that they had gathered in great force and had set a trap for Rosecrans, having opened fire on his supply trains for the purpose of inducing him to cross the river. It would surprise us if it should turn out that the rebels are very strong, for the country in which they are posted is not capable of sustaining a large army, and their lines of communication are such that transportation would be exceedingly difficult. The Southern papers of a couple of weeks ago announce the army badly provided with transportation and General Lee and his men suffering severely for want of food.

The elevation opposite the month of Gauley is called Cotten Hill, and is considerably higher than the land on our side. Why such a position was not occupied and for-

The elevation opposite the month of Ganley is called Cotton Hill, and is considerably higher than the land on our side. Why such a position was not occupied and fortified by our forces now seems, to an unmilitary person at this distance, to have been a serious oversight. But we presume the officers in command know what they are about.

THE REMAINS OF COLONEL BAKER.

Arrival of the Remains in New York The Body Lying in State in the Governor's Room-Arrangements for the

The body of the late Colonel E. D. Raker of the First California regiment, New York Volunteers, arrived in this city yesterday. Preparations to receive the body had ide by the joint special Corporation Committee on National Affairs, and by citizens of California and Oregon esident in this city. Company A, of the Seventy-first regiment, under the command of Lieutenent Tomkins, had been specially detailed to act as a guard of bonor on this occasion. The body arrived here at eleven o'clock yesterday morning on board the steamboat Richard glockton, belonging to the Camden and Amboy line. It was in charge of M. E. Flanagan, of San Francisco; W. H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, and E. M. Barnum, of Oregon, composing the committee who had taken charge of the body when in Washington; Capt. Louis Bieral and of the body when in Washington; Capt. Johns Hierat and private G. H. Johnson, of Company G, and privates H. Magos and E. F. Durdine, of Company C, of the California regiment who rescued the body of their Colonel from the hands of the rebela at the battle of Ball's Colonel from the hands of the rebels at the battle of Ball's Bluff—and Lieutenant Colonel Hewkumet, Corporal G. B. McAllister, and privates J. and J. M. Wilson, of the Second regiment is hiladelphia City Guard, in whose care the body had been placed while is Philadelphia. The Pacific residents mot at the Aster House at the o'clock, or about an hour before the remains were expected to arrive. Each member wore a white satin badge on his left breast bearing the following inscription:—"Residents of the Pacific Coast. Henor to the memory of Colonel Bakes, killed in battle near Courad's Ferry, October 21, 1851." They were at pier No. 1 North river shortly after the arrival of the steambeat, and were followed in a few minutes by the Common Council committee, who arrived in close carriages, accompanied by the hearse. Some delay then occurred in consequence of the non-arrival of the military escort, which did not arrive until half an hour after the hour appointed. The men were immediately drawn up in line, and the coffin brought on shore, the band playing a so emm dirge, and the spectators all uncovering. After the coffin was placed in the hearse the procession was formed, and moved off in the following order:—

Platoon of Policemen. Band. Company A, Seventy-first regiment, with reversed arms HEARSE, with four horses. Pall bearers

S. P. Dewey, W. Turnball, F. Billings, S. M. Smith, L. W. Coe, J. Y. Hallock, Pacific residents in New York, who officiated as pall bearers.

Captain Bieral, and three members of the Californic regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel Hewkumet and members of the Phila-

regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel Hewkumet and members of the Philadelphia City Guard.

Carriages containing the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, the joint Special Committee on National

Affairs, and a large number of Pacific residents.

During the passage of the procession up Broadway to the City Hall the band played the "Bead March?" and, notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents during the whole time, the sidewalks were crowded with people to witness the passing of the funeral cartege, and not a few heads were uncovered when the news spread that the body borne along was that of the gallant soldier and great statesman—the late Oddnel E. P. B. ker, of the First California regiment, and United States Senator from Oregon—who, after fruitlessly striving to stem the tide of rebellion from his seat in the Senate Chamber of the United States, at last tok up arms in defence of those rights and shelf devotion to his country by giving it in its defence.

The body arrived at the City Hall just as the great bell rung out the heur of high noon. A large number of persons beccelleted there. but no one event these improvietely

ring out the hour of high noon. A large number of persons had collected there, but no one except those immediately concerned in the funeral arrangements were admitted into the Governor's Reom, where the body was laid. The flags on the City Hall and adjoining buildings were all hosted at half must out of respect to the deceased states man and soldier.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The body is now lying in state in the Governor's Po

VIRGINIA, October 21, 1861.

The room had been appropriately hung with black crape, and every suitable arrangement made to do honor to the remains of Colonel Boker. The coffin is covered by a handsome national ensign of silk. This beamer has been used for a similar purpose on several former occasions. Under it have rested the remains of Henry Gay, i resident Taylor, General Lyon and Colonel Vosburgh, when lying in state in the same room. The public will be admitted to view the remains to-day, from eleven o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, during which hours the coffin lid will be unscrewed and the face of the deceased be exposed to the view of the many thousands who will doubtless be auxious to see in death the features of one who in life did so much for the Union cause.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONDAY.

Shertly after the arrival of the funeral cortege at the City Hail, Mayor Wood was introduced to Mr. M. E. Flanagen, one of the members of the Washington Committee, and promised that the body should be kept under guard in the Governor's Room until Menday, when it will be transferred to the steamebip Northern Light for shipment to San Francisco. The Seventy-first regiment will act as a guard of honor on that occasion. Col. Martin has issued an order directing his men to assemble at their armory on Monday morning, wearing the usual military badge of mourning. The various committees, having charge of the matter held a meeting last evening, and have prepa ed a programme of the intended procession, which will be pub-sibed in time to allow all who are desirous of witnessing it to do so. Commodore Vinderbilt, on behalf of the Panana Railroad Company, and W. B. Allen, of the Panana Railroad Company, have offered to transport the remans of Col. Baker over their lines free of charge. The offer was made to Mr. W. Turnbull, of the New York Committee of Arrangeme

THE SEVENTY-PIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. M, REGIMESTAL ORDER—NO. 50. HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN GUARD, New York, Nov. 8, 1861.

In compliance with division and brigade orders of th ordered to assemble at the armory (in the uniform as The line will be formed in Bond street at a quarter past ten o clock A. M., precisely. The band and field music will report to the Adjutant twenty minutes before the heur of formation. The music committee are directed to have the drums covered with black crape or thin black sarge by the 11th inst. The field and staff will report to the Coionel on the ground at ten o'clock A. M. The Quartermaster will provide crape to the members of the regiment. The Seventy first regiment baving been detailed by Major General Sandford, will upon this occasion have the high and distinguished henor of guarding the mortal remains of the heroic Colonel Baker to their place of debarkation. Company A. Leutenant Hart, is hereby detailed to receive and guard the remains on their arrival from Philadelphia. He will report immediately to Major General Sandford for orders. By order of Colonel HENRY P. MARTIN. The line will be formed in Bond street at a quarter past

A. H. PRIDE, Adjutant.

MORE INMATES FOR FORT WARREN. Berron Nov. 9, 1961.

Robert Bowker, formerly Mayor of Mebile, and a Lowe-both arcested in Cincinnati and easonted to Eoste by Deputy Marshal Social, of Ohio-were to-day in ushed quarters at fort Warren.

target thirteen hundred yards distant. The balls and General Benham, with his brigade, was two miles below Watter D. Bute, residence not given.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Reported Defeat of the Rebels Under Jeff. Thompson.

THREE HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY KILLED.

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Belmont.

THE TOWN ABANDONED BY THE REBELS, &c.,

Reported Rout of Jeff. Thompson's Rebel Forces, near Commerce, Mo.

No reliable news has been received from Colone Oglivie's command, but it is rumored that he has encoun-tered Jeff. Thompson's forces, killing three hundred, and

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Belmont-The Town Evacuated by the

General Grant telegraphs from Cairo to headquarters here that our victory at Belmont, Mo., was complete. We captured 130 prisoners and all of the rebels' artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for the

want of borses to haul them. Some of the prisoners report that a large force were preparing to start to reinforce Price, but our attack will

Our loss was about 250, one half of which were killed

The bilowing is a special despatch to the Time

CAIRO, Nov. 8, 1861. It is impossible as yet to obtain anything like an accurate account of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagement at Belmont, Mo., on the 7th inst.

It is estimated that twenty-five of the Twenty-eighth

Illinois are missing.

There are thought to be 350 missing of the Sevent

Lieut, Col. Wendt was killed.

The Major and Adjutant are missing. The latter is rerted killed.

and forty-seven wounded. All but forty-four of Colonel Fonkos' regiment answered

to roll call yesterday afternoon.

The less in Col. Buford's regiment is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to be heavy.

In Taylor's artillery only three men were slightly

All accounts concur in placing the loss of the enemy Beimont has been abandoned by the rebais. They have one hundred and fifty prisoners and acknowledge

three hundred and fifty killed; but would not permit the Union officers who went to Columbus with a flag of truce yesterday to visit the place to which they conveyed their dead.

Official Report to the War Department. The War Department has received an official despatch

confirms the newspaper statements.
It says that Captain Bielaski, of General McClernand's staff, was killed, and among other particulars, that we fought all the way into the camp of the enemy, immediately under the guns of Columbus; spiked two guns and brought away two, together with two hundred pri-

The Union loss is stated at three hundred and that the enemy much heavier. The War Department has received despatches from General McClernand, in reference to the recent battle at Belmont, Missouri. It is represented to have been a desperate engagement, with great loss on both sides. No further details than have already been published were

The Whereabouts of Gen. Price and Ben-McCulloch.

SPRINGEPULD, Mo., Nov. 6, 1861. extensive scouting expedition, reports that the main body of the enemy are now stationed on the north fork of Crane creek, about forty-five miles south of here. He thinks that this force is ab twenty-five thousand strong. Ben. McCulloch is on Flat creek with seven to eight thousand men, and there are numerous bands, ranging from one hundred to one thousand, scattered about the country. Gen. Price's position is on Crane creek, and is favorable for defence. He has planted batteries on the cliffs overlooking th

Strength of the Union Army at Spring-

field.

According to an estimate published in the Chicago Tribune, the federal force at Springfield amounts to 27,000 men, as follows:-

Arming of the Militia of Missouri. Washington, Nov. 8, 1861. The success of Governor Gamble, of Missouri, in ob

taining the aid of the general government for the de-fence and pacification of that State has already been stated. The Intelligencer says:—
The President, we learn, has authorized the organi

zation of the militia of Missouri, to be employed in de rebellion within its limits. The number of troops to be the State service, and be armed, equipped, clothed, sub-Governor Gamble stipulates that there shall be but one

Major General of the militia, and, to secure unity of action, the General commanding the Department of the by the appointment of Governor Camble to the position As many Brigadier Generals are to be appointed as the are brigades of four regiments each, and the staff officers shall not be paid more than the same are allowed in the regular service, whatever be their rank under the State law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the general government, it is to assign its United States officers cannot be spared from the regular service to perform these duties, then Governor Gamble is to appoint from the State militia such officers as the President shall designate.

THURLOW WEED'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

THURLOW WEED'S MISSION TO EUROPE. [From the New York World.]

PRINGSAL.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, who goes to Europe in the Arago, which sails to-day, furnishes the most remarkable example in our history of the influence which can be exerted on public adlairs by first rate political telents usaided by public position. Without extraordinary gitts as a writer—bis editorials are mere paragraphs of evar and condensed statement; without extraordinary gitts as a writer—bis editorials are mere paragraphs of evar and condensed statement; without advantages of birth, education, or heretitary wealth. Mr. Weed exerts an influence which has long made him the ally of our most emisent statemen. It is true that he has for thirty years been a leading journalist, and that become for their years been a leading journalist, and that successful journalism brings more or less positical consideration; but his journal is seldom seen out of his own state, and has long been overstandwest by the dust close in wayspens of the metropials. His militaries is that of the man, Thurlow Weed. It readils from the extraordinary penetration which gives him an intuitive insight into the metres and purposes of public men; from the sagnetty and from the warmth and felelity which, constined with his intellection freedities, have enabled him to attach more friends and secure a larger political following than any other man in the country who was not a promising any other man in the country who was not a promising

though he has created scores of governors, senators and other high tenetisnaries. A dozen years age he declined a first class foreign mission, and now he goes abroad as a simple private citizen to detect and thwart the intrigues of the rebet ambassaders who have escaped to Europe for the purpose of securing the recognition of the Confederate States. Our muisters at London and Paris will not regard Mr. Weed's visit as trespassing on their functions, but will welcome the assistance of an eminent citizen and publicist who has so long been the trusted and confidential adviser of presidents and State executives at home. Going as a private citizen he will be free from the restraints of official etiquette, and can notice the existence of the rebel diplomats and counteract their schemes without any implied recognition of them by the government. Mr. Weed's sagacity, activity, whick thow-ledge of men and unrivalled skill as a political strategist, will be an overmatch for the intrigues of Stitell and his associates; and there can be no doubt that both Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton will be glad of so able a coadjutor.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT FOR EUROPE.

He Leaves Without any Public Demon tration-The Leave Taking at the Brevoort House and Pier 37 North River. The late Commander-in-Chief of our United States force

took leave of our shores on board of the steamship Arago, for Europe, at one o'clock yesterday. His depar ture was not characterized by any demontration of a pub-lic character, by special request of the General himself. The General left the Brevoort House in a private carriage at about nine o'clock yesterday morning. leaving he bade farewell to his aids, Colonels Cullum lownsend, Wright and Hamilton, in one of the rooms the hotel, requesting them not to accompany him to the He even refused to pass out through the mai hall of the hotel, where a considerable crowd of his immediate friends had congregated to give him parting cheer, and went out through the private door in Accompanying him in the carriage were

Colonel Scott, his son-in-law, wife and son, together with Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt. The carriage containing its honored burden then drove off to pier 37 North river, where the steamship Arago was lying.

None knew as that carriage passed through our thoroughfares that it contained the hero of so many hard fought battles, as well as the unwavering, henest patriot he hurried through the streets of the American metropolis, which had often rung out with the honor. It was probably the good taste of General Scott that prevented him from accepting any public honors on his departure from the United States; for, with the country etrugging in the vortex of a bloody rebellion, and the public mind clouded with the arduous cares of the un-holy strife, he was not willing to obtrude himself (if it may be called obtrusion) upon the public gaze at so in

On arriving at the pier General Scott alighted from the carriage and was supported to the gangway of the steamer by Captain Butts, of the police, and some others. On going aboard he immediately went below and lay down in his berth, perfectly exhausted from the exer-

In consequence of the inclement state of the weather there were but a few hundred persons on the pier at the time the steamer got under way. General Scott occupies stateroom No. 16, designated from the others by a wreath of laurel over the door.

At ten minutes past one the steamer got fairly under way and put out from the dock, amid the cheers of those

God speed the Arago, and may she have a safe and God speed too Arago, and has prosperous voyage. With the oldest warrior of the American nation on board, may she overcome the storm and the boisterous waves as he has overcome the enemies of his country's flag and honor.

out Thurlow Weed and other distinguished personages.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR MORGAN TO GEN. SCOTT. The following letter from Governor Morgan was ceived by Lieutenant General Scott on Friday:—

ceived by Lieutenant General Scott on Friday:—

STAREOF New YORK, EXECUTIVE DECARDANT, STAREOF NEW YORK, EXCEPTING THE ARCHIVE STAREOF NEW YORK, STAREOF YORK, STAREOF YORK, STAREOF NEW YORK, STAREOF YORK, STAR

less than by your character as a soldjer, it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that the people of the whole State are proud to welcome you back, covered, as you are, with a nation's henors and blessings. In their name, then, and in conformity with the dictates of my own heart, I welcome your return to the state of New York, and hope that you may long remain to honor it as your residence, and to enjoy in quietude the fruits of an illustricus life wholly spent in the country's service. I am, dear General, with great respect, your obedient servant.

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, New York city

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN ARMS.

The rebellion of the Southern States took us so much by surprise that it was found necessary to seek arms in other countries, our own manufactories not being able to supply them fast enough to equip our army. These, however, have been worked night and day to supply the demand, double sets of hands having been employed at many of them. But to equip an army of five hundred thousand men with the necessary muskets, rifles, sabres and artillery in the short time that has elapsed since the Southern States took ap arms would require more ex. Southern States took up arms well than we possess, tended works for their manufacture than we possess, almost faster than arms could be furnished. Many of our government factories have been compelled to devote their time exclusively to the casting of shot, shell and artillery, leaving the smaller arms to be sup-plied from other quarters. The destruction of the works at Harper's Ferry before we had awakened to the sense of our danger was a serious loss to us, and a great gain to our enemies. By it we lost the factory best supplied with machinery for the construction of small arms that the government had inder its control, while the enemy acquired means for the manufacture of arms to be used against us. The treachery of the Secretary of War under the last administration, the rebel thief and traitor Floyd, had scattered the arms we had to the most remote portions of the land. What he did not send South for the use of the insurrectionists he sent to California and Oregon, and to the Western Territories, under the pretence that they were necessary in those quarters for the protection the frontier against the inroads of the savage tribes.

Thus, then, when the people of the loyal States were at last awakened from their sleep of supposed security by he thunder of the artillery almod against Fort Sumter, they looked around for the arms which they then saw would be necessary. They looked in valu for a sufficient quantity of serviceable weapons, and then for the first time realized how they had been swindled while asleep Our militia regiments, it is true, possessed muskets; but a modern army is not fit for battle armed entirely with these. The manufacture of arms has so improved since we were last engaged in war that those then used are now useless against those of more modern invention.

Agents were soon sent to Europe to supply the deficiency, and our own factories taxed to their utmost capacity. During the month of August arms began to ar rive at this port in considerable quantities, and the importation has continued ever sinco-nearly every steamer from Liverpool and Bremen bringing many Among the articles purchased are rifles, Enfield and other muskets, guns, gun barrels, cannon and swords. The value of those which arrived at this port alone between the 1st of August and the last of October is, exclusive duty, about \$400,000, with the duty added about

The articles imported are as follows:-468 cases Enfield ontain 11,232 rifles 513 cases of guns; 763 cases muskets: 51 cases swords; 146 cases containing revolvers, cartridges, percussion exps, rifle and musket barrels, can ment the several batteries of valuable cannon White worth, &c., presented by Americans in foreign countries, The arms above enumerated have mostly been sent away as soon as they reached the city, either to General Fremont, in Missouri, or to Keptucky, by way of Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Landing of the Union Forces at Port Royal Island.

Naval Exploit in the Rappahannock River.

A Rebel Vessel Destroyed and the Enemy

Driven from their Butteries, &c.,

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8, 1861. The flag of truce which went to Norfolk to-day has reurned, and rumor has reached me that our troops had effected a landing on Port Royal beach. How the people

on the flag of truce boat heard of it I do not know, but I

FORTRES MONROE, Nov. 8, 1861. A flag of trace passed between the flagship and Norfolk to-day. The rebel officer communicated no intelligence from the expedition, which is considered a favorable indication. Commodore Goldsborough expects to receive

news direct to morrow by a despatch boat. Orders have been received by naval officers to report to the Commanding General of the expedition the troops for which are congregating at Annapolis. Steps are about to be taken preliminary to an exchange

A scouting party from Newport News last night took a

prisoner just from Yorktown. The decision of the government is that Hatteras must be held, and another regiment, in place of the Indianians,

will be sent there. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8, 1861.

The Old Point boat has arrived. A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday, but brought back no passengers and no news whatever of the

Yesterday the United States steamer Rescue went up the Rappahannock as far as Urbanna creek. Off the mouth of the creek she captured a large schooner, from which she took off all the stores and moveable property, and burnt her to the water's edge.

The Rescue was fired upon by a masked battery on shore. The fire was returned and the rebels were completely shelled out.

The commander of the Rescue occupied the entire day

shelling every spot where there were indications of the presence of rebel troops. Subsequently a small boat was en crossing the river with three men. The Rescue's boat was sent in pursuit, and captured

the boat and two of the men, but the third managed to escape by jumping out and wading to the shore with a The Rescue and Cambridge would return to the Rappa-

hannock river to-day and shell the woods, where a robel force is supposed to be. OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8, 1861. BAITMONN, Nov. 8, 1861.

News from Richmond and Savannah—Arrival of Military
Stores at Savannah—Agents of English Manufacturers
Buying Cotton in Mobile, Galverton, New Orleans and
Savannah—The Accountability for the Loss of Norfolk and Harper's Ferry to be Ascertained-What the Rebels

I have received news from Richmond up to November 4. The most important item is that respecting the cargo of the steamer Theodora, which succeeded in running the blockade and arrived safely at Savannah a few days before. The cargo is one of the most valuable that the rebels have received for months. It consists, in part, of coffee, gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, muskets, infantry there are two more steamers, similarly loaded, expected at Savannah every day.

Another important item of news is the full confirmation

of a fact that I had learned last work but had not been able to verify before—that is, that there are now in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas a number of agents of English manufacturers, engaged in buying cotton in large quantities, for which they are paying English gold. These agents are in Mobile, New Orleans. Savannah, Galveston and other places. I am assured that their orders are to buy all the cotton they can, without limit-although they are limited as to price-and that their funds are to the ability of their principals to get the cotton. How that is to be effected I could not learn. I am pretty sure;

to the ability of their principals to got the cotton. How that is to be effected I could not learn. I am pretty sure? however, that they will not risk the danger of ruming the blockade, and I am melihed to the opinion that the manufacturers of England have received positive assurances that the blockade shall be raised. I may be of consequence to bear this in mind, in connection with some other parts of this letter.

In one of my letters to the Herand, in June last, I stated that the country would stand amazed when the facts encerning the abandonment of Harper's Ferry and Norick should be brought to light. I had in my possession at that time enough facts to warrant a st. g prosumption that both places were needlessly abandoned, and that both might at this day be in our possession. Within the last week I have become convinced of the existence of other facts, which change this presumption into a certainty. These facts make it evident that the men who, of all others, have given the most "all dad comfort" to the enemy in the present war are those by whom the arsenal and guashops at Harper's Ferry and the Norfolk Navy Yard were abandoned to the robels. This fact will be clearly established when the testimony is taken by the investigating committee, now in session at Washington. It was proteaded in both cases that the property was destroyed before it fell into the hands of the enemy; and in the case of Lieutenant Jones, as least—the officer in charge of Harper's Ferry—aclaim was made upon Congress for a reward for such destruction. Subsequent events have rendered it too evident that the rebels have the entire collection of the costly machinery of the gunshops of Harper's Ferry set up at Fayetteville, N. C., and at Richmond, and that they have be in for menths past manufacturing maskefs therewith. In the case of Norfolk, not only is the great dry dock entirely uninjured, but all the vast collection of naval stores there fell into the hands of the enemy. Nor is this all. There are at the Navy Yard at Washington immense

A CALIFORNIAN SHOT BY AN OREGON SE-CESSIONIST.

On the 11th ult., as Captain D. J. Staples, of the steam. ship Pacific, was in Portland, Oregon, preparing for the return trip of his vessel to San Francisco, a number of gambier named Fred. Patterson cried out "Damn the Union and Union men." A scuille ensued, which ended with the retreat of Patterson after he had fired his pistol twice without effect. The parties encountered subse-quently at the Pioneer Hotel, where Captain Staples made latter fled up stairs pursued by Staples, who was fired at effect in the abdomen of the captain who reeled and fell. derer was afterwards secured. Captain Staples was well plished gentleman, and his death is much regretted.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR. AN OLD BRITISH SOLDIER OF SEVENTY OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT. Major John Banghan, a rather feeble old gentleman of

eventy years of age, has offered his services in the capacity of veterinary surgeon to the Third regiment of ca-valry of this city. The Major has been in the British ngham, and has one son and two grandsons at present in the Union service. His son now lies sick in the hospital at Fairfax seminary, having been shot in the neck while on picket duty. The Major is acquainted with Licotenant General Scott, and had an interview with him